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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

70/ 5(0) - 30 PCT/EP2003/004602

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 0000053505	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)					
International application No. PCT/EP2003/004602	International filing date (day) 02 May 2003 (02.0		Priority date (day/month/year) 07 May 2002 (07.05.2002)			
International Patent Classification (IPC) or n C07C 51/44	ational classification and IPC					
Applicant	BASF AKTIENGESEL	LSCHAFT	·			
This international preliminary examinand is transmitted to the applicant acts. This REPORT consists of a total of	ecording to Article 36.	•	national Preliminary Examining Authority heet.			
This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).						
These annexes consist of a total of sheets.						
3. This report contains indications relating to the following items: I Basis of the report II Priority III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability IV Lack of unity of invention V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement VI Certain documents cited VII Certain defects in the international application VIII Certain observations on the international application						
Date of submission of the demand		Date of completion of this report				
26 September 2003 (26.0	09.2003)	20 F	ebruary 2004 (20.02.2004)			
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/EP	Auth	orized officer				
Facsimile No.	Telep	hone No.				

International application No.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT.

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I.]	Basis o	of the re	eport	
1.	With r	egard to	o the elements of the international application:*	
			ernational application as originally filed	
		the desc	scription:	
		pages	1-29	, as originally filed
		pages		, filed with the demand
		pages	, filed with the letter of	
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		pages	1-3	, as originally filed
		pages	, as amended (together with any	statement under Article 19
İ		pages		, filed with the delitated
		pages	, filed with the letter of	
		the dra	awings:	
		pages		, as originally filed
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	in t	This is beyond the state of the	the description, pages the claims, Nos the drawings, sheets/fig report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they and the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).** Int sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation uncort as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain	der Article 14 are referred to in amendments (Rule 70.16
ı				

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IV. Lack of unity of invention				
1. In response to the invitation to restrict or pay additional fees the applicant has:				
restricted the claims.				
paid additional fees.				
paid additional fees under protest.				
neither restricted nor paid additional fees.				
This Authority found that the requirement of unity of invention is not complied with and chose, according to Rule 68.1, not to invite the applicant to restrict or pay additional fees.				
3. This Authority considers that the requirement of unity of invention in accordance with Rules 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 is				
complied with.				
not complied with for the following reasons:				
•				
,				
 Consequently, the following parts of the international application were the subject of international preliminary examination in establishing this report: 				
all parts.				
the parts relating to claims Nos.				

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Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of: BOX IV

Lack of unity of invention

D1: DE-A-3432082

D2: C.A. 84:136272; summary of JP-A-50-142511

D3: US-A-4219389

The Boards of Appeal of the European Patent Office have decided that claims to products defined by their production process ("product-by-process" claims) are admissible, apart from all other conditions, only when the products themselves meet patentability requirements, i.e. are novel and involve an inventive step.

In connection with the present claim 2, it appears necessary to point out that EPC Article 64(2) does not grant novelty to a claim drafted as a "product-byprocess" claim when the product per se is not novel, nor does it justify or permit the inclusion by an applicant of such claims in an European patent which would not meet the requirements of EPC Article 52(1) (T 0674/92).

In this context, decision T664/90 is pointed out (see special reasons, point 4), in which the Board emphasises: "once the product itself is part of the state of the art and is not novel according to the criterion of novelty as set out in EPC Article 54(1), the fact of defining this product by reference to a new process is irrelevant to the question of novelty".

As a result, "product-by-process" claims generally must be examined independently of the process.

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Supplemental Box (To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of: BOX IV

When examining the novelty of a "product-by-process" claim, its novelty must therefore be assessed and examined independently of the possible novelty of the process.

Consequently, the product as per claim 1 is not novel over the aqueous sodium acrylate solution according to D1 and D2.

In the present case, a use claim to the product is involved, rather than a "product-by-process" claim to the product. Consequently, claim 2 lacks unity of invention because of its a posteriori lack of unity of invention in relation to D1 and D2.

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Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability;
 citations and explanations supporting such statement

Statement			
Novelty (N)	Claims	1, 3	YES
	Claims	2	NO NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	3	YES
involuive step (15)	Claims	1	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-3	YES
••	Claims		NO

2. Citations and explanations

Claim 2 relates to the use of a known aqueous sodium acrylate solution used to prepare a polyacrylate. This is already known from D1 (example 3) and D2. Claim 2 is thus not novel.

Claim 1, part c, relates to the preparation of an aqueous sodium acrylate solution by salt formation of gaseous acrylic acid with an aqueous alkali OH solution, alkali2-O3 solution or alkali-HCO3 solution.

D2 describes the neutralisation of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid with NaOH in an aqueous solution. The feature "gaseous acrylic acid" and steps a) and b) according to claim 1 are not mentioned in D1 and D2. Claim 1 is thus novel over these documents.

D3 (example in column 5, lines 37-43) describes the conditions at the head of the column: 100 mm Hg and 130°C. In these conditions, the acrylic acid exiting through point 9 is gaseous.

Claim 1 thus differs from D3 by the presence of feature c).

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However, it was obvious to use gaseous acrylic acid for the neutralisation of the type described in D2, since gaseous acrylic acid is produced at the head of the upstream distillation column according to D3. Claim 1 is thus not inventive in relation to the combination of D3 with D2.

D1 is further removed than D2 because the alkali acrylate solution is produced therein via the alkaline earth acrylate.

Claim 3 should be considered inventive because the feature of a "polymerisation device" cannot be derived from the combination of D2 and D3.